The Chairman of the Meeting at which the Conspiracy was Concocted Turns State's Evidence-A Terrible Scheme

of Bloodshed, Arson and Ruin.

PEACHED ON BY A PAL.

Curcago, July 17 .- The Anarchist trial opened yesterday before Judge Gary with the exhibition of a map of the Haymarket and the Socialistic saloons in the vicinity. prepared by Felix C. Buschek. Inspector Bonfield related the incidents connected with the massacre of police. The famous "Revenge" circular was put in evidence. It

"REVENCE. "REVENGE.
"Your masters sent out their bloodhounds—the police—; they killed six of your brothers at McCormick's this afternoon. They killed the poor wriches because they, like you, had the courage to disobey the supreme will of your bosses. They killed them because they dared ask for the shortculing of the hours of toll. They killed them to show you, 'Free American Chizens,' that you must be satisfied and contented with whatever your bosses condescend to allow you, or you will get killed!

satisfied and confented with whatever your bosses condescend to allow you, or you will get killed!

"You have for years endured the most abject humiliation; you have for years suffered unmeasurable iniquities; you have worked yourself to death; you have endured the plangs of want and hunger; your children you have sacrificed to the factory-lords—in short, you have been miserable and obedient slaves all these years. Why? To satisfy the insatiable greed, to fill the coffers of your lazy, thieving master! When you ask them now to lessen your burden, he sends his bloodhounds out to shoot you, kill you!

"If you are men, if you are the sons of your grandsires who have shed their blood to free you, then you will rise in your might, Hercules, and destroy the hidoous monster that seeks to destroy you. To arms, we call you to arms!

Godfield Waller, cabinet-maker, was

Godfield Waller, cabinet-maker, was called in the afternoon by the State. He was born in Switzerland and lived in this country three years. He was a member of the society for exercising arms and in-struction. He had been a member of the second company, but was not so now. The society drilled and exercised in arms; that was all. He remembered when the bomb was thrown May 4, in the evening. The night be-lore that he was at home. In the evening he was in Greil's hall, 54 West Lake street. He went there at eight o'clock, on account of a notice in the Arbeiter Zeitung. The The word just above was "letter-box." The letter Y was nothing but a sign that a meeting of the armed section should be held. They had been called once before in

o similar manner. He attended the meeting in Greif's hall that night. It was held in the basement The ceiling of the basement was about seven or eight feet high. The meeting was called to order by witness shortly after 8:50 o'clock. About seventy or eighty men were then present. Witness was chairman. He did not know if guards were placed at the door. The comwere placed at the door. The commander of the society was on the stairs. Fischer and Engel were present. Several "Revenge" posters were distributed at the meeting. First it was talked about that six men had been killed at McCormick's. Then it was discussed what should be done the next few days. Mr. Engel introduced a resolution as to what should be done, and said if there should be an encounter with the police, then there should be meetings at various places to aid the strikers; that the North side had resolved on that. If something should happen the word "Ruhe" was to be publighed in the letter-box, and that was to be the signal for meeting. If there should be disturbance, they were to meet in Wicker park, armed. Then a committee was appointed to watch the movements in the city and report if any thing happened, and if a riot should occur we should storm the po-lice stations, and cut the telegraph Then we should shoot down every thing that came out. Then if one police station was stormed they should do the same with the other, mowing down all that came. They were to commence at the station on North avenue. Engel said the easiest mode would he to throw a bomb in the station. Nothing was said in the meeting about where the plan originated. It was decided to call a meeting of the workingmen the next day in the evening. Mr. Fischer proposed as a substitution to witness' motion that the meeting should be in the daytine, that it should be at eight orders in the evening. The meeting was the daytime, that it should be at eight o'clock in the evening. The meeting was intended to cheer up the working-men, so they would be prepared for a conflict. It was decided that as a body the armed section should not participate in the Haymarket meeting, but should meet at our regular places, while only a committee would be at the Haymarket. If the committee reported that something happened, the police were to be attacked where it had been arranged for each group to do so. In ad-

arranged for each group to do so. In addition to the police an attack was to be made on the militia and the fire departtions of the city at the same time.

Witness stated that he was at Zepf's Hall, about half a block from the scene of the tragedy, when the bomb was exploded.
After the explosion he went home, stop-

After the explosion he went home, stopping at Engle's house on the way to inform him of the occurrence.

Mr. Ingham then asked the witness if he had ever had any bombs. This was objected to by Mr. Foster, and a long argument ensued. The court finally allowed the question to be asked. The question was then repeated.

was then repeated. The question was then repeated.
"Yes," responded Waller, "about six mouths ago b'ischer gave me one. It was a piece of pipe eight inches long. I don't know what it was filled with. It was at Thalia Hall. A number of members of the Northwest group were there. Fischer had a large number of bombs and distributed them. All members of the Lehr and Wehr Verein were known by numbers and not by their name. My num-ber was nineteen. These numbers were not kept secret, and not much attention was paid to them. Quite a number of us took bombs that day. I remember Fischer, En-gle. Breitenfeld, Huber, Rheinhold, Lehman, Herman, Schrader, Gruenswald and

At this point in the witness' testimony the court adjourned.

## A Freak's Absent-Mindedness.

"Oh, yes," said the tattooed woman, 'my story is a sad one. You see my father and I were captured by some natives of West Africa, who threatened to put him to death unless he tattooed me from head to foot. Pa could tattoo, you know. My father was obliged to do it, although it nearly cost me my

"They tell me that some of those New York tattooers are remarkably proficient in this work." "Yes; but they charge awfully for it.

Boggs made me pay \$200 for my job. — Tid-Bits.

—It is said that a French painter one day visited the Salon in Paris, in com-pany with a friend who was a member of the Committee of Selection, and who had been instrumental in procuring the acceptance of the painter's work. When the artist came near his picture, he exclaimed: "Good gracious! you're exhibiting my picture the wrong side up!" "Hush!" was the reply; "the committee refused it the other way."

-Cattlergon in Western Texas have organized an association for the sink-ing of an extensive system of wells for the watering of stock. BOGUS BUTTER.

inalyses of Samples of Oleomargarine an

OHIO DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSION, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, JEFFERRON, O., July 10, 1880. Mn. Eurron: As there seems to be a great desire upon the part of many people it build up a public sentiment through the press in favor of imitation butter manufact ure and its sale; and as there also appears these goods to employ experts and chemists who will analyze their goods and pronounce

to be no difficulty for the manufacturers of these goods to employ experts and chemists, who will analyze their goods and pronounce them pure and fit for human food, it is well perhaps, and proper for our Commiss on the advise the public from time to time of the result of our investigations and also give what information we may receive relative to the merits or demerits of all forms of adulterated food.

Helow we will now give you the analyses of ten samples of imitation butter, made especially for the instruction of our timited States Senators, and it was made by the highest author ty of our Government, and there can be no shindow of doubt of its correctness. The Senate Committee employed the Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner, New York, to purchase the different samples of these goods for analysis, and they were bought in different parts of York State, fresh goods and great care taken to procure the very best goods offered to consumers, and the dealers who sold the same had no idea they were selling to an officer. It is the marvel of our age that, with the fact before us that out of nearly two hundred letters patent issued to the different limitation butter manufacturers of the land, all of whom use poisons in the form of chemicals, there are anologists for the land, all of whom use poisons in the form of chemicals, there are anologists for the land, all of whom use poisons in the form of chemicals, there are anologists for the land, all of whom use poisons in the form of chemicals, there are anologists for the land, all of whom use poisons in the form of chemicals, there are anologists for the land, all of whom use poisons in the form of chemicals, there are anologists for the land, all of whom use poisons in the form of chemicals, there are anologists for the land, all of whom use poisons in the form of chemicals, there are anologists for the land, all of whom use poisons in the form of chemicals, there are anologists for the land, all of whom use poisons in the form of chemicals and the restaurants of t

Here is the report of the Department of ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF OLEOMARGARINE AND BUTTERLINE, U. S. DEP'T. OF AGRICULTURE, I WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, '86. i

U. S. DEP'T. OF AGRICULTURE, I
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, '88. 
Hon. Warner Miller, Chairman Senate Committee on Agriculture:
DEAR SIR: Herewith I respectfully submit an analys so it he ten samples of oleomargarine, so called, received June 12, 1886, from R. F. Van Valkenburgh, assistant New York State dairy commissioner, 350 Washington street, New York City, N. Y.
Sample No. I is an oleomargar no. Viewed under the microscope, as received, this sample exhibits crystals of lard. On boiling it gives off fumes of a very disagreeable acid odor and also that of decomposing cheese loaseine, showing the presence of butter. It is unfit for human food, being in a highly decomposed state. The sample is marked L. Agrensburg, N. Y.
SAMPLE NO 2.—This specimen is full of fungl, mycellum, and the spores of the same. I ark bodies, foreign to pure butter or oleomargarine are also observed. On boiling a very sour odor is given off, and also that of decomposing cheese (caseine) indicating the presence of butter, although no odor of butter was perceived. This sample was too much decayed to detect in it the crystals of beef fat. Has a slight taste of butter. Is unfit for human food, being in a state of fermentation. The sample is marked H. & D., June 12, 1886. Probably Richards & Muny's goods.

SAMPLE NO. 3.—Th's sample is an oleomargar ne. Viewed under the microscope, it exhibits crystals of lard. On boiling it gives off a slight odor of butter: also a sour and cheesy odor. Is unfit for human food, being in girly decomposed. This sample is marked P. H. Riper, N. Y.; made by him in N. Y.; old goods.

Sample No. 3.—Viewed under the microscope, as received, on crystals of lard were observed On boiling, a slight odor of butter.

being highly decomposed. This sample is marked P. H. Riper, N. Y.; made by him in N. Y.; old goods.

Sample No. 4.—Viewed under the microscope, as received, no crystals of lard were observed. On boiling, a slight odor of butter is perceived, and a sour smell of decomposed or putrid cheese (caseine). This sample is too highly decomposed to obtain definition of crystals and is until for human food. It is marked N. Waterbury (probably Hammond's goods), 115 Warren street.

Sample No. 5.—This sample is an oleomargarine. Viewed under the microscope, crystals of lard are observed. On boiling a strong older of decomposing caseine and a strong acid odor is given off. The sample is in a state of fermentation: is unfit for food. Marked: P. McGann (probably McGann's goods, Brookeya, N. Y.)

Sample No. 5.—Viewed under the microscope, no crystals of lard are observed. On boil in, it has a slight odor of butter and also a strong odor of decomposing caseine and strong odor of decomposing cheese (caseine), showing the presence of butter. It is highly charged with water. This specimen is unfit for human food, being in a state of fermentation. Marked G.

Sample No. 7.—This is an oleomargarine. Viewed under the microscope as received, crystals of lard in great numbers are seen. On boiling, beef crystals are observed, and dark bod es never seen in pure butter of lard when boiling. Beef crystals are observed, and dark bod es never seen in pure butter of chuman food. It is marked Milman, probably L. Mendell's goods. New York.

Sample No. 8.—This sample is in a highly decomposed state and would be unfit for human food, being in a state of fermentation. Marked G.

Sample No. 9.—The sample is unfit for human food, being in a state of fermentation. Marked G. Hammond, June 12, 1888, From somowhere in Indiana, it is supposed. Sample No. 9.—The sample is unfit for human food, being in a state of fermentation. Marked G. Hammond, June 12, 1888, From somowhere in Indiana, it is supposed. Sample No. 10.—Pew crystals of lard observed in the samp

human food. Marked A. Manufacturer unknovn

SAMPLE No. 10.—Few crystals of lard observed in this sample. When boiled has a
slight odor of butter, also an odor of decomposing easelne showing the presence of butter. Is unfit for human food, being in a
state of fermontation. Marked, P. H. Van
Riper, New York.

Farmers dairymen and consumers of dairy
products, the loregoing's speaks more eloquently in condemnation of the abominable
stuff, fraudulently sold to consumers for
genuine dairy goods, than could any words
of ours. There can be no doubt that so intelligent a body as the United States Senate
will pass the House bill, which has been
reported back to it by the committee without amendment.

Assistant Dairy Commissioner.

Description of a Georgia Editor. [Boston Globe.]
The young editor of the Franklin (Ga.) News left his paper two weeks ago in edi-torial charge of his sister, Miss Sallie Mc-Cutcheon, who called to her aid her friend Miss Belle Hammond, and the two got up the finest paper ever issued in Heard County. They must have tired of the work after the first week, however, as they pub lished the following advertisement for the missing head of the News: Lost, a swaybacked, knockneed, boxankled, pigeou-toed humpshouldered, crosseyed dude. Any one finding this pitiful object will please return to the News office, send him to a lunatic asylum or commit him to jail and wait till we come after him. Such persons should not go rambling over the country scaring people out of their senses."

Paul Yopp, an old negro living several miles from Dublin, in June of last year captured a young partridge. He took it home and placed it in the care of an old hen that had just come off with a brood of young chicks. The hen cared for the little young chicks. The hen cared for the little is based upon the same principle.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. foundling as tenderly as if it were of her own brood and it seemed to be contented.

The partridge is now grown, but shows no inclination to leave the poultry yard and can be seen at any time at the home of the negro feeding with the chickens.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

the French Imprimerie Nationale.

Condition of Male and Female Workers in

The Reveil Typographique has been issuing a series of papers describing the condition of the workers in the State work-shops of France. Among others, the Imprimerie Nationale, or Government Printing Office situated at No. 87 Rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris, comes in for notice. This establishment possesses the finest printing material in the world, and an annual budget of \$1,400,-000 insures its constant renewal, as well as the salaries of the managers, clerks and workmen. Most of the work-ers are paid by the piece. The higher official staff comprises a general manager at \$3,000 a year; an under manager at \$1,600; a superintendent over the interior department work at \$1,200; an assistant to the latter at \$900, and a score of others, such as eashiers, overseers, clerks, etc., with salaries ranging from \$800 to \$360. The establishment is divided into

bree great services, named respectively first division, second division and reserve, with a superabundance of overseers and clerks. The personnel of the office consists of clerks and officials, 220: Inborers, 50: bookfolders, sewers, perforators, gummers and females con-nected with the drying room, 310; bookbinders, 120; typefounders (15 males, 10 females), and machine boys, 120; pressmen, 110; compositors, 209, showng a total of about 1,200 persons occupied exclusively in the printing of Government work. The working day of the skilled workers is ten hours, but the laborers have to work eleven. The male workers receive six cents an hour extra for overtime; the females have to be content with four cents. The read-ers earn, thanks to extra work, between \$1.75 and \$2 a day; compositors, on an average, about \$9.50 a week; machine-men, between \$1.75 and \$2.25 a day; pointers (male), on an average, \$1 a day. The pointer is rean spons ble for any paper that may be spoiled, and he has to do the spoiled work over again without any remuneration. The book binders and pressmen make between \$1 and \$1.25 a day :

the typefounders about \$9.50 a week. The wages of the females may be thus class fied: Booksewers, 50 cents a day; bookbinders, 60 cents; rulers, 68 cents; casemakers, 80 cents; gluers, about 75 cents; perforators, 75 cents. In the drying-room, where elderly women are chiefly employed, they earn 68 cents. The female pointers make 80 cents a day. Fines somewhat diminish these by no means exorbitant earnings. A quarter of an hour's memory day, 20 cents; an absence of half a day, 20 cents. The cents; a whole day, 40 cents. The females are fined at half the above rates. Drunkenness, fighting and smoking may all be enjoyed at a charge

of \$1.25 for each offense.

The pay of the laborers is supple mented by means of an oppressive custom. They receive only \$16.25 a month. but the workers have to make on their behalf a so-called optional contribution under the name of a gratuity—of four cents per man every week. Thus the state, which gives \$3,000 to a manager, forces its own servants to augment the low wages of the porters whom it employs. After thirty years' service the male worker is is entitled to a pension of \$110 a year; the female to one of \$80. The officials receive half of their emoluments, which means, for example, in the case of the manager, \$1,500 vear. When a worker has completed wenty-five years' service and reached the sixtieth year of his age, he is equally entitled to the pension. Infirmities contracted at work, along with twenty years' service, give the same right. third of the pension is revertible to the isted for at least five years. This pension and sickness fund is maintained by a deduction of three per cent, from the salaries, by the fines, and by a share of the profits. - The Bookmaker.

## CHOLERA INFANTUM.

The Chief Principle Upon Which the Suc

A vast number of children die every year of this disease because of improper treatment. Under the erroneous notion that an inflammation was at the bottom of the trouble, opiates have been freely given, and are still recommended by some of the best authors. The use of laudanum, paregorie, wine of opium, Dover's powders or other preparations of opium is frequently followed by stupor and convulsions. The bowel trouble may appear to be checked, but the poisonous materials are retained. and these, along with the drug, are more than the enfeebled infant can endure. The different "soothing syrups" and secret nostrums for the cure of this and similar affections all contain opium in some form, and their use is accompanied with the greatest danger. Astringents, like catechu, kino and extract of logwood are dangerous for the same reason, only that they are not directly poisonous in themselves like opium. The rational treatment is to give some-thing that will kill the microbes, clear out the digestive canal, and not place any more germs of decomposition therein. In the first place, then, one of two things should be done: Give a dose of castor oil, or of rhubarb, to clear out all offending substances; this may be done if there is no vomiting. Follow this with food that has been thoroughly boiled, and plenty of cold water, for it is very necessary to keep the blood from becoming too greatly thickened by loss of fluids. If vomiting is a prominent symptom, neither castor oil or rhubarb can be retained. In any case, in these especially, a microbe destroyer that will not add to the irritation of the stomach should be given. The best of these agents is calomel in minute doses. One grain of calomel should be thoroughly mixed (triturated) with about ten grains sugar of milk, magnesia, prepared chalk, or any indifferent sub-stance, so as to insure minute subdivision, then be divided into ten or twelve powders, one to be given after each act of vomiting or passage from the bowels. The powder should be given dry, followed by a mouthful of water; or mixed with a teaspoonful of pure cold water, that which has been boiled and cooled is best. The calomel soothes the irritated stomach and, at the same time, kills the microbes and acts as a mild laxative, thus meeting every necessity of the case. It is probably converted in a small but effective proportion into the bichloride of mercury, the most powerful destroyer of disease germs that has ever been discovered. The dose is so small that no harm can possibly be done by the calomel. It should be added that the most successful treatment of Asiatic cholers.

HOME AND FARM

-The use of a warm knife in cutting hot bread (which, by the way, should never be cut, as it is not fit to cat) will, it is sa'd, prevent the sodden ap-pearance so familiar to those who are o foolish as to use hot bread. - N. Y. Examiner.

-Adainty dish for breakfast or lunch is made of slices of fresh, crisp toast, buttered very slightly. On each slice out salmon and cucumber, or cold meat and chutney; sprinkle with pep-per and wrap each slice in a lettuce-leaf that has been steeped in vinegar. Boston Globe.

-A cement very much used at the present day in China and Japan is made from rice. It is only necessary to mix rice flour intimately with water and gently simmer the mixture over a clear fire, when it readily forms a delieate and durable cement. - Chicago Mail.

-In advocating the necessity of feeding a cow surplus foods beyond the other needs of the system, a correspondent of the Farmers' Review says: "It is calculated that nearly two-thirds of all a cow eats is needed to sustain her existence, and all the profit comes from the feed not required for this purpose."

-Baked Eggs: Break as many eggs as will be needed into a well-buttered dish, large or small, according to the number of eggs; take care that each egg is whole. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and put a bit of butter on each yolk. Bake in the oven until the whites are set. Then serve out on toast or alone. They are much better than fried eggs. -Philadelphia Call.

-For tea, a pa'atable dish can be fixed of cold meat chopped very fine, hard-boiled eggs chopped with it; over this pour a dressing made of one egg, a small spiece of butter, one-half cup of vinegar, a teaspoonful of sugar, all cooked together, and pour over the the meat. When it is well mixed and cold, place spoonfuls of it on small lettuce leaves nicely arranged upon a platter. This, with nice, hot biseuit, some fruit and coffee and bread and butter, is enough for any supper,-Chicago Journal.

-Potato Soup: Bo'l some potatoes, then rub them through a colander into two quarts of hot milk (skimmed milk will do very well); have some finely chopped parsley and on on, add both with salt and pepper, stew three-fourths of an hour; then stir in a large piece of butter and beat two eggs with a little cold milk, stir in quickly and serve with fried bread. There should be potatoes enough to make the soup creamy. A little meat stock is sometimes added to the soup, but it is hardly necessary to do it as it is so very good w thout .-Boston Budget.

## **HOME MARKETS.**

Why Really Good Farm Produce Will Al ways Sell at High Prices.

An excellent home market for his pro duce may be made by any one who will give special attention to the quality of the products made on his farm. The farmer who is well known to the people of the nearest village as one who pays special attention to all the necessary details for supplying only the best, will soon find himself burdened with more orders than he can fill, and when such a reputation is once gained there will be o difficulty in securing good prices, nor first thing to do is to teach the purchasers guarantee may be relied upon. In this manner of doing business a mutual ben-efit will result to both parties. Oleomargarine or butterine will be no obstacle in the way of one whom the purchasers have confidence, and they will not find objections should a proper compensa-tionbe required for the really meritori-

ous articles.

At the recent New York show there ere exhibits of eggs for the table. Among the rules observed in securing such eggs were that no egg should be kept on the farm longer than the next day after it was laid, and no stale eggs were used as nest eggs. A circular was printed enlightening buyers in regard he difference in quality between a freshly-laid egg and one that was stale, and every endeavor was made to assure the buyer that only the fresh, newly-laid eggs were sold. The consequence is that the party who engages in the business sells his eggs for sixty cents a dozen when others do not realize twenty cents, although eggs are sold equally as good as those he brings to market, but as he does not buy eggs, and collects them on his farm only, the purchasers have confidence in him and

pay him accordingly.

This is no fancy sketch, but is actually a daily occurrence, and as is the case with eggs so with milk, butter, cheese, fruit, poultry and vegetables. The best articles will always sell, and realize high prices, and he who deter-mines to produce only that of first quality will find his customers ready and willing to encourage him-Farm.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

Pedigree a Better Guide in the Selection

of Animals 1 han Appearance. It is remarkable how closely a halfblood steer will sometimes resemble a full-blood. Usually there are marks, especially about the horns, that unmistakably indicate the inferior blood coursing in the veins of the animal. But occasionally one is met that may deceive. by its external appearance, even the sharpest expert. This shows how hard t is to judge an animal on its own individual merit, which is the favorite idea with many. This is all very well, as far as it goes, but unless something s known about pedigree, it is very easy to be grossly deceived. The outcome, if this is the only guide in selecting for breeding purposes, may be very disappointing. The likeliest looking bull or cow may breed the most unlikely calf; and right here comes in another point that is almost as deceptive as judging the an mal wholly on its individual merits. The young may not give any sure indication of what they will ultimately develop into. An ungainly, scrawny-looking calf may develop into one of the most beautiful and valuable of animals; while an admirably well-formed and pleasingan admirably well-formet and pleasing-looking calf may grow up to be an ob-ject of sore d'sappointment. Instead of preserving its regular proportions, it may fill out in a most unaccountably angular shape. Here apparent individ-ual merit again fails to be a reliable guide. We must know something about the blood in order to reach any thing like a satisfactory conclusion. It is a better guide than individual appearance by itself.—National Live-Stock Journal.

PAY OF CONGRESSMEN.

Different Ways in Which Members of the House Draw Their Salaries When a member dies his pay ceases on the day of his death. The salary of

the decease of the former member, though the election may not occur for several months. The new member, in other words, draws pay for time he never served.

A member is allowed twenty cents mileage each way, or forty cents a mile one way, and he can check for the full amount of both trips when he takes his seat. He is allowed \$125 a year for stationery. The most of this sum is

The members draw their money in different ways. There are probably twenty of the present House who let their salaries run into nest eggs. Among these are Scott and Everhart, of Penn-sylvania; Powell, of Illinois; Boutelle, of Maine; Henley, of California: Jones, Stewart and Reagan, of Texas; Ellsbury of Ohio; Stone, of Massachusetts, and Wakefield, of Minnesota. Scott has over a years salary owing him—about \$6,000 The other members mentioned have from \$1,000 to \$3,000 to their credit. There are a couple of dozen of mem bers who always overdraw, or rather, borrow from the head of the bank. They borrow or get in advance sums ranging from \$10 to \$300, and at the end of the month they have nothing. The great majority of the members draw all that is coming to them at the end of each month, particularly those who have their families with them. Some of them never see an outside bank, but let their monthly salary remain and draw it out in small sums. Others take out their salaries and place them in other banks. But this is not done as much as formerly. A number of them got caught in the Middleton Bank that broke some time ago.

Most of the members do all their financial business over the counter of the Congressional bank, and some of them pile checks up as high as \$60,000 in a single season. — Wa hington Hatchet.

### A GHASTLY JOKE.

How an Actor Played a Successful Trick of a Lot of Stage Demons.

On one occasion a wag played a too uccessful trick on Rich (the founder-of English pantomime) and his demons. In one of his earliest pantomimes at Lincoln's Inn Field he introduced a dance of infernals, with twelve performers got up in a style out-Heroding Milton. They were dressed in black and red of the most lurid hues. Their eyes were of fire and snaky locks fell over their shoulders. An actor wishing to frighten them got a spare dress, and making himself a few degrees more demoniac-looking than the regular de-mons, he one night supped in among them. They soon perceived that there was a devil too many, and there could only be one thought as to where he had come from.

The mock demons rushed from the stage, and some of them did not wait to throw off their dresses, but fled through the streets homeward, spreading the alarm that something terrible had happened. The panic spread to the audience, which dispersed in wild confusion, and the event was soon orna-mented with all the imaginative details that fear and, in some cases, mischief could suggest. The demon's appearance was painted in the most appalling need there be fear of opposition, as the buyers are always ready and willing to pay for a good article when they have oath that they had seen him fly through implicit confidence in the producer. The the roof. Thousands of people surconfidence is the secret of success. The rounded the theater next day, and wagpointed out to them the bit of the wall that even when you have the opportu-nity for so doing you will take no ad-vantage of them, and that what you paired during the night. The manager paired during the night. The manager published explanation after explanation of the practiced joke, but the most of the people adhered to their own version of it. - Time.

-A young man of Lewiston, Me., drove to the house of his bride clect or Saturday, expecting to be married, according to arrangements. He was therefore naturally surprised to be told by the young woman that she guessed she wouldn't be married just then, that she had decided that she didn't want to be tied down to married life so early But he made the best of it and departed with the wedding cake, on which, that evening, he and his friends feasted. N. Y. Sun.

-A celebrated lawyer, who was also well-known for the monumental re-pulsiveness of his features, once attack-ed the prisoner at the bar with great bitterness. The judge advised him several times to use more moderation, but the lawyer continued his tirade: 'The wretch bears his character in his face—any one may read it. Why, he's the ugliest man I ever knew." "Counagain interrupted the judge, 'you are forgetting yourself."-French

-Lightning struck a hall were some of Wagoner's music was being rendered, and the leader of the orchestra merely motioned to the man at the big drum to hit it more gently the next time.

#### THE MARKETS CINCINNATI. July 20,

CINCINNAT	L J	uls:	20.
LIVE STOCK - Cattle-Common 1 Choice Butchers 3	75	66.4	
HOGS-Common4	53	60 4	
Good Packers 4	100	65 4	
SHEEP-Good to choice 3	115	64 4	
FLOUR-Family 3	ARCA	66 3	
GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 red	76	40 0	77
No 2 and	400	ug.	24
Come No 9 miles	400	100	400
No. 3 red	A747	99	M100
Dats-No. 2 m/xed	1855	600	183
HAY-Timothy No. 110	611	64	
HA1-Timothy No. 110	50	6611	
TOBACCO-Medium Leaf 6	00	64.7	
Good Leaf 8	00	UO B	
PROVISIONS-Pork-Mess11	50	@11	
Lard-Prime steam			614
BUTTER-Choice Dairy	10	9,0	12
Ohio Creamery	15	60	17
APPLES-Prime 1	00	66 1	75
POTATOES-new, per barrel 1	85	60 11	00
NEW YORK.	.900	1995.135	
FLOUR-State and Western \$2	40	69. 0	93
GRAIN -Wheat-No. # Chicago	1100	66	8714
No. 2 rod		66	6717
No. 2 red. Corn—No. 2 m/xed.	471	222	4717
Onts-mixed	35	166	38
PORK-Mess			
LARD-Western steam	44.5	66 U	
		do n	130
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR-Wisconsin winter \$3	00	62.4	15
GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 Red	277	70	7914
No. 2 Ch cago Spring	200	66	271
Corn—No. 2.	38		200
Oats-No. 2	201		90114
Charles and the second second second	49.55	9.565 E	447.76

BALTIMORE. 

INDIANAPOLIS. LOUISVILLE. 

-Prof. C. E. Monroe, of Annapolis, Md., states that the ordinary fruit acids, such as those contained in apples, tomatoes, rhubarb, lemons, etc., all act upon tin. Some cider which he examined and which had been stored in the successor commences the day after a tin fountain, contained 117 milligrammes of metalic tin to the litre in solution. One case was given where persons cating fruit preserved in tin cans were made violently sick, and tin only was found in the fruit.

How Pale You Are!

is frequently the exclamation of one lady to another. The fact is not a pleasant one to have mentioned, but still the act may be a kindly one, for it sets the one addressed to thinking, apprises her of the fact that she is not in good health, and leads her to seek a reason therefor. Pallor is almost always attendant upon the first stages of consumption. The system is enfeebled, and the blood is impoverished. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will act as a tonic upon the system, will enrich the impoverished blood, and restere roses to the cheek.

A STATEN ISLAND school teacher has just launched a yacht which be has christened "Rattan." It is a sort of birchbark.—
Brooklyn Engle.

Special, attention is called to the advertisement, elsewhere in this paper, of Dr. H. H. Green & Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. They make a specialty of treating Dropsy and its complications. Their offer to furnish ten days' treatment free by mail, with full directions and guaranteeing radical relief from the first dose of their medicine, would seem to indicate that they mean business and fairness. They are graduates of one of the oldest colleges in Georgia.

THERE is an increased movement in boots and shoes, the trade says. Evidently every body is going in for out-door exercise.

Well, then, why don't you do something to bring back the roses to her cheeks and the light to her eyes? Don't you see she is suffering from nervous debility, the result of famale weakness! A bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will brighten those pale cheeks and send new life through that wasting form. If you love her, take heed.

Young housekeepen (to butcher)—"Are they succulent chops?" Butcher—"No, mum; they're mutton chops."

BETTER results are derived from Hall's lair Renewer than from any similar prepiration.

If you suffer with chills and fever, take Ayer's Ague Cure. It will cure you.

Way is a good base-burner lamp like a good husband? Because it never goes out at night.

THERE IS A MEANS of Eradicating local disease of the skin that can be relied on, viz: Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c. An attached couple that are always sepa

FRAZER AXLE GREASE will last two weeks all others two to three days. Try it. "All the world's a stage," but the fare does not suit every body.

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents. WHEN is an umbrella like perspiration!

IP you have catarrh, use the surest remedy—Dr. Sage's. An itching for notoriety is not enough to secure a nitch in the temple of Fame.

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WILL CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA NERVOUS PROSTRATION MALARIA CHILLS AND FEVERS TIRED FEELING GENERAL DEBILITY PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES IMPURE BLOOD CONSTIPATION FEMALE INFIRMITIES RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA KIDNEY AND LIVER

TROUBLES FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.
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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Eastest to Use, and Cheapest.

PIUM HABIT absolutely cutted time. New infailible remedy. Not a particle pain or self-deniel, which then cutted. Handsome book DR. O. I. WEXTHERIBY. Assaucht, Mo.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup **FEVER and ACUE** Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever officed to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single doze has the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single doze has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restorat on of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENTS VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. USE no other pill.
Price, \$1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

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A remedy composed of ingredients of extraordingly medical properties, essential to purify, heal, repair and invigorate the broken down and wasted body. Sold by all druggists. It a bottle.

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Some may cry bumbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself, in ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse requiar, the arinary organs undet to discharge their full duty, sieep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing tases of long standing, cases that have been tapped, a number of lines, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex how long afflicted, how baddy swellen and where, are bowells costive, have legs buried and dripped water. Send for free pamers and the angel and tripped water.

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